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A QUALITY HOME
can cost Less

STRENGTH PLUS ECONOMY



MAKE IT PRACTICAL!

A home is a castle, but not a castle in the air. A home is lumber — 2x4 studs, 1x8 boards, 2x10 joists. Today this lumber is graded for specific uses. Each grade — No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, for example, in Douglas fir and West Coast hemlock framing lumber — is designed to meet certain requirements. In any well-constructed house there are places where No. 1 belongs. But there are many places also where the wise builder with an eye for savings finds that No. 2 and No. 3 amply meet the need.

Not all housing lumber needs to be select structural any more than all parts of an automobile need to be tempered steel. The prime consideration is right use. An average home may contain from 1,000 to 2,000 pieces of lumber, large and small. Each piece has a function to perform. It must add stiffness, insulation, strength or pleasing appearance to the house. The key to economical construction is the correct use of the lowest grade *which is suitable for the purpose.*

Thrifty builders have for years specified No. 3 Douglas fir and West Coast hemlock boards for sub-flooring. A sub-floor of No. 3 is stiff, strong, permanent. It's the *right* lumber in the *right* place. And it costs less!

There are economies to be made, too, in the selection of Douglas fir and West Coast hemlock
JOISTS and RAFTERS



JOISTS AND RAFTERS

No. 3 Dimension: A utility grade valuable for studding in walls and partitions, solid bridging and filler pieces.

No. 2 Dimension (1100f): A stress grade used extensively for joists, rafters and planks. Where extra stiffness is required it may be used in a larger size as an alternate for a higher grade of a smaller size. (Stiffness is determined by size rather than by grade.)

No. 1 Dimension (1450f): A stress grade of higher rating. For joists, rafters, plank and similar horizontal load bearing members. Much used in truss framing.

Select Structural (1900f Douglas fir, 1600f West Coast hemlock): A high grade combining exceptional strength and appearance. Mostly used in engineered structures and for architectural effect in exposed trusses, beams, joists, rafters and for heavy roof sheathing where appearance is of importance.

(NOTE: No. 2 Douglas fir and West Coast hemlock joists and rafters can be used **conservatively** on spans not exceeding three-fourths the maximum allowable span for No. 1 joists and rafters of the same thickness and depth.)

ID 89-21461 TCF

DEPENDABILITY PLUS ECONOMY



JUST LIKE FINDING IT!

Using the proper grades of lumber means lower costs—money saved.

Douglas fir and West Coast hemlock dimension lumber provides absolute dependability for specified uses. With that dependability assured, the thrifty home-builder can "find" money for other purposes by selecting the proper grades.

Because of the knots, short strips of bark, white specks, pitch pockets or other characteristics which distinguish the grade, No. 3 is not as pretty as No. 1. But the "prettiness" of surfaces which are not exposed is of no importance. *Of very great importance is the requirement that a home be "built to last."* It must be sound. The builder must know it is sound. No. 3 Douglas fir and West Coast hemlock lumber, used where it belongs, can give him that assurance — at a saving!

For one-story walls, 2x4 studs of No. 3 Douglas fir and West Coast hemlock are widely used because of their stiffness, ruggedness, permanence and economy. In two-story Western frame construction, No. 2 studs are used for the ground floor and No. 3 studs for the upper floor. In each case engineering experience has determined that the grade will provide the required strength with a reliable margin of safety to spare.

In addition to studs, sub-floors, sheathing and roof boards, other established uses for No. 3 Douglas fir and West Coast hemlock include:

- a. firestops
- b. bridging
- c. plates

And there are economies in the selection of Douglas fir and West Coast hemlock FINISH and FLOORING

FINISH

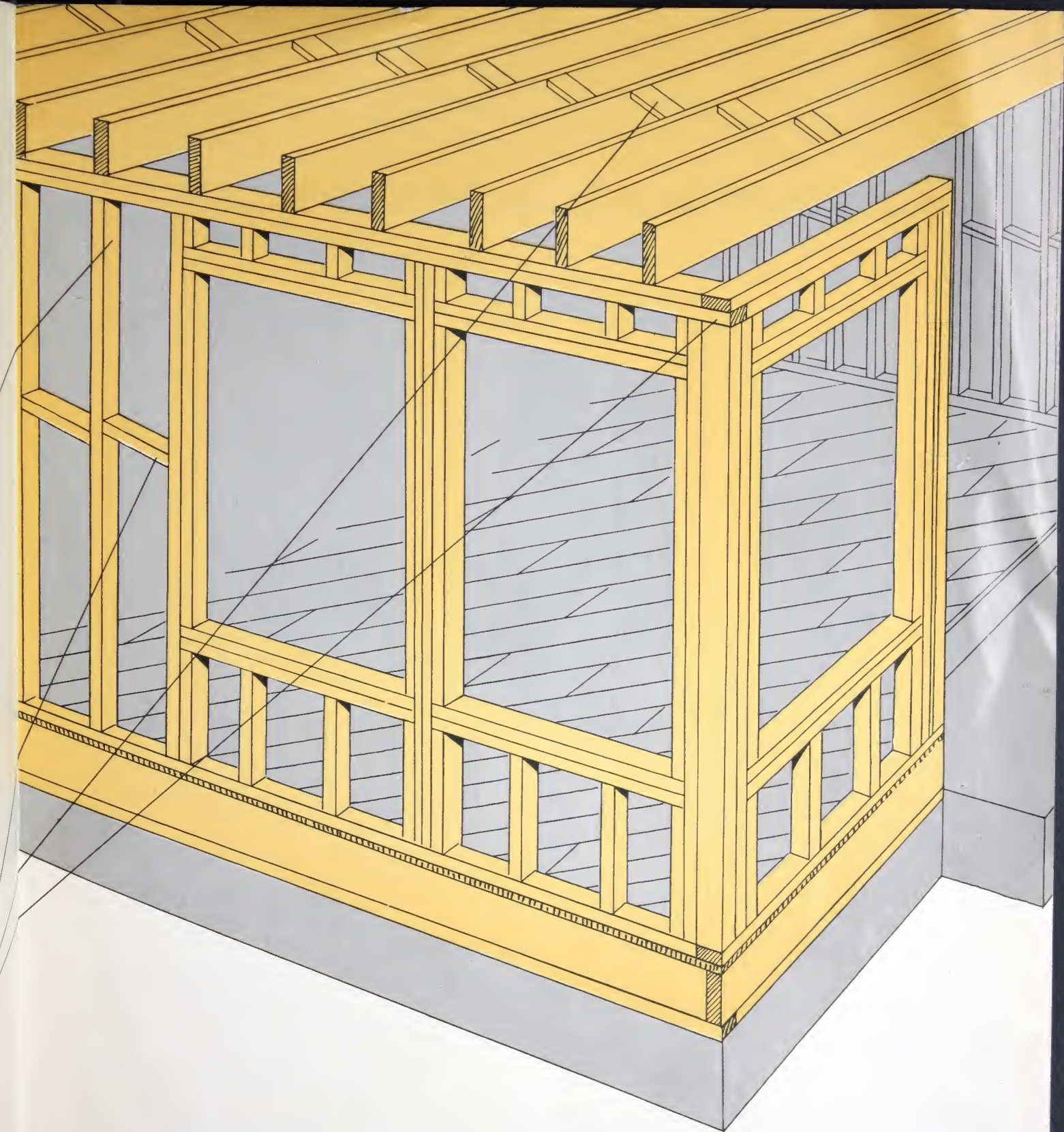
"B & Better": For highest quality interior and exterior woodwork, interior trim and cabinet work requiring a high quality of finish in enamel, natural finish or stain. May be specified in vertical grain or flat grain, if desired. If not so specified, will usually be furnished in flat grain. For exterior trim, and for painted or enameled interior trim, vertical grain is preferable. (This applies also to "C" and "D" grades.) For stained interior trim or cabinet work, flat grain is usually preferable

to bring out the figure of the grain; for panelled work, vertical grain for rails and flat grain for panels to accentuate the figure in the panels.

"C": For more economical construction, especially for painted or enameled finishes, or for less important interior portions of a house. Good for exterior trim.

"D": For general utility purposes where appearance is not essential or where short lengths of good appearance can be cut out. When painted, most defects can be puttied out.

Clear,
natural
premium
"B" V
finish
"C" V
covered
con. (1
a regular
selection



FLOORING

Clear, All Heart, V.G.: The highest quality flooring, for natural or stained finish, where appearance warrants the premium which the grade commands.

"B" Vertical Grain: For high quality natural or stained finish.

"C" Vertical Grain: For dark stained or painted finish, covered floors, closets and less important rooms, or for lower cost. Used for concrete forms when an especially smooth finish is required, or for high quality roof sheathing for exposed interiors.

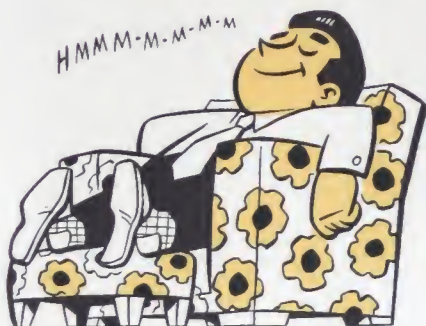
"D" Vertical Grain: For industrial or warehouse floors, under linoleum, et cetera.

"B & Better" F.G.: For covered floors or where better wearing qualities of vertical grain are not required but appearance is important, as in closet floors.

"C" Flat Grain: For covered or painted floors.

"D": Where economy is more important than appearance. Knot holes may be cut out and high grade short length flooring obtained.

COMFORT PLUS ECONOMY



Comfort counts in home-building, and proper insulation means comfort. An inch of wood has insulating qualities equal to 4½ inches of ordinary bricks, 7 inches of concrete, or 12½ inches of stone. That's why wood sheathing has been preferred for centuries.

The primary requirements for roof boards and sheathing are ease of working, ease of nailing, and moderate shrinkage. Douglas fir and West Coast hemlock boards are supreme in meeting these requirements. No. 3 can be counted on to give sound, lasting value — at a figure your pocketbook will like.

For your own protection make sure that the following is included in your written specifications:

"All grades shall conform to the grades as published in the official grading and dressing rules of the West Coast Bureau of Lumber Grades and Inspection."

You know your home will be beautiful. Make sure it is soundly — and economically — built by using the *right* grades of lumber in the *right* place.

There are economies, too, in the selection of the following types of siding:

COLONIAL OR BUNGALOW SIDING

"Clear" v.g. Cedar, "A" v.g. Spruce and "B & Better" v.g. Hemlock: Highest quality wood siding, entirely vertical grain and practically free from all defects. The wide widths permit broad exposure, and the unusually thick edges produce pleasing shadow lines.

"A" Cedar, "B" Spruce and "C" Hemlock: For high quality construction, usable without waste. Permits mixed vertical and flat grain, but contains no defects that will not cover with paint.

"B" Cedar: A slightly lower grade than "A" Cedar. By cutting out a few defects a paint grade for medium quality construction is obtained.

"C" Cedar, "C" Spruce and "D" Hemlock: Is adaptable to use by cutting out more serious defects. An economical grade for medium or low cost construction.

BEVEL SIDING

Cedar Spruce Hemlock

"Clear"	"A" v.g.	"B & Better" v.g.	"C"
"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"
"B"			
"C"	"C"	"D"	

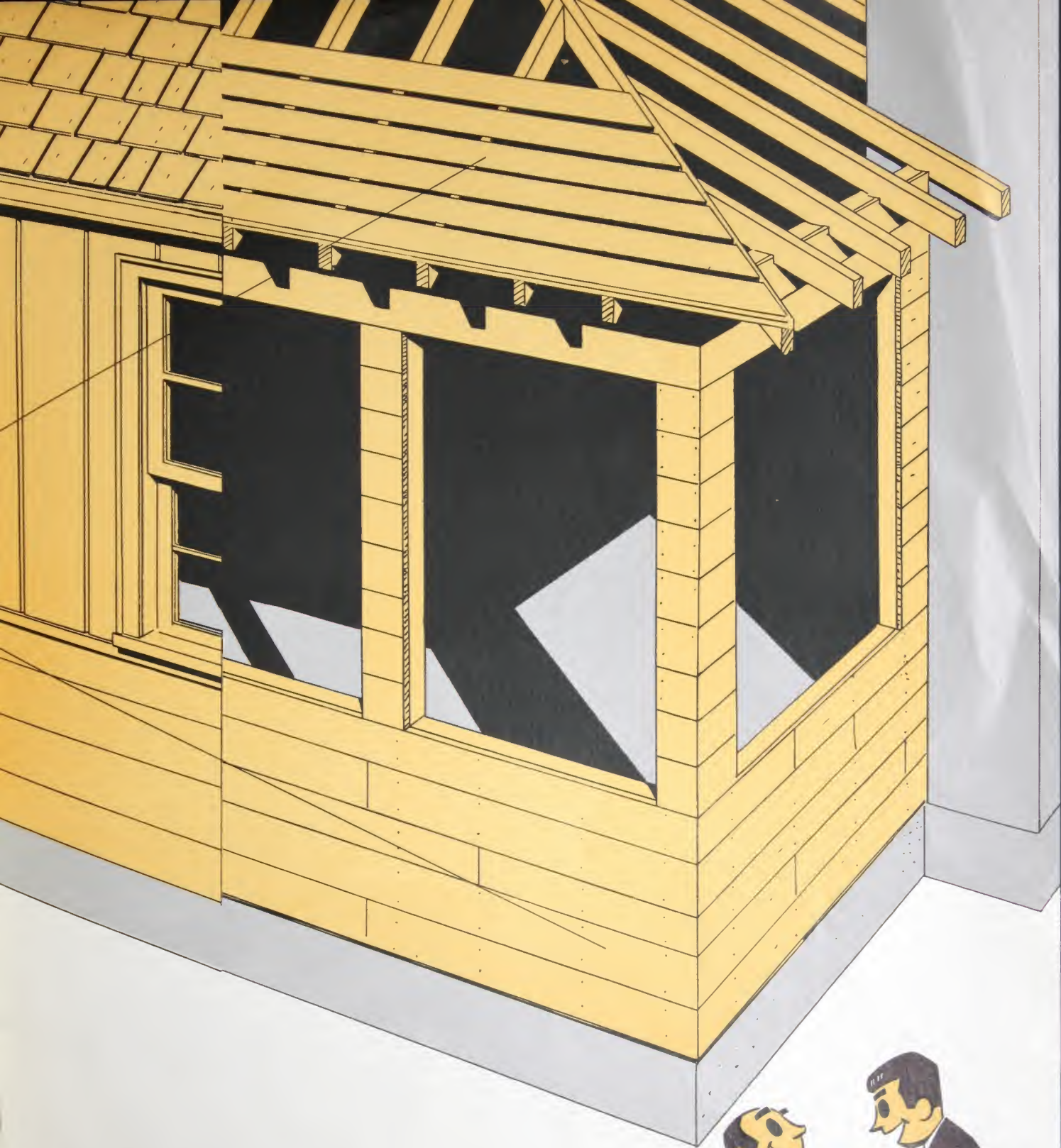
Highest quality siding, entirely vertical grain and practically free from all defects.

For good quality construction. Suitable for use without waste. An economical paint grade.

A slightly lower grade than "A" Cedar. By cutting out a few defects a paint grade for medium quality construction is obtained.

For low cost construction. Permits some manufacturing defects, and will require some waste in cut-outs. Suitable for low cost construction and short lengths.

Cedar, Spruce
"B & Better"
many building
"C": Suitable
cut-outs will
"D": Utility
importance.



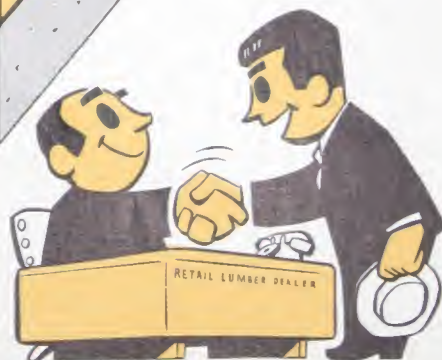
DROP SIDING AND RUSTIC

Cedar, Spruce, Fir and Hemlock:

"B & Better": For high quality siding in residences and primary buildings.

"C": Suitable for garages and low cost construction. With cut-outs will make higher grade, shorter length siding.

"D": Utility siding usable where appearance is not of first importance.

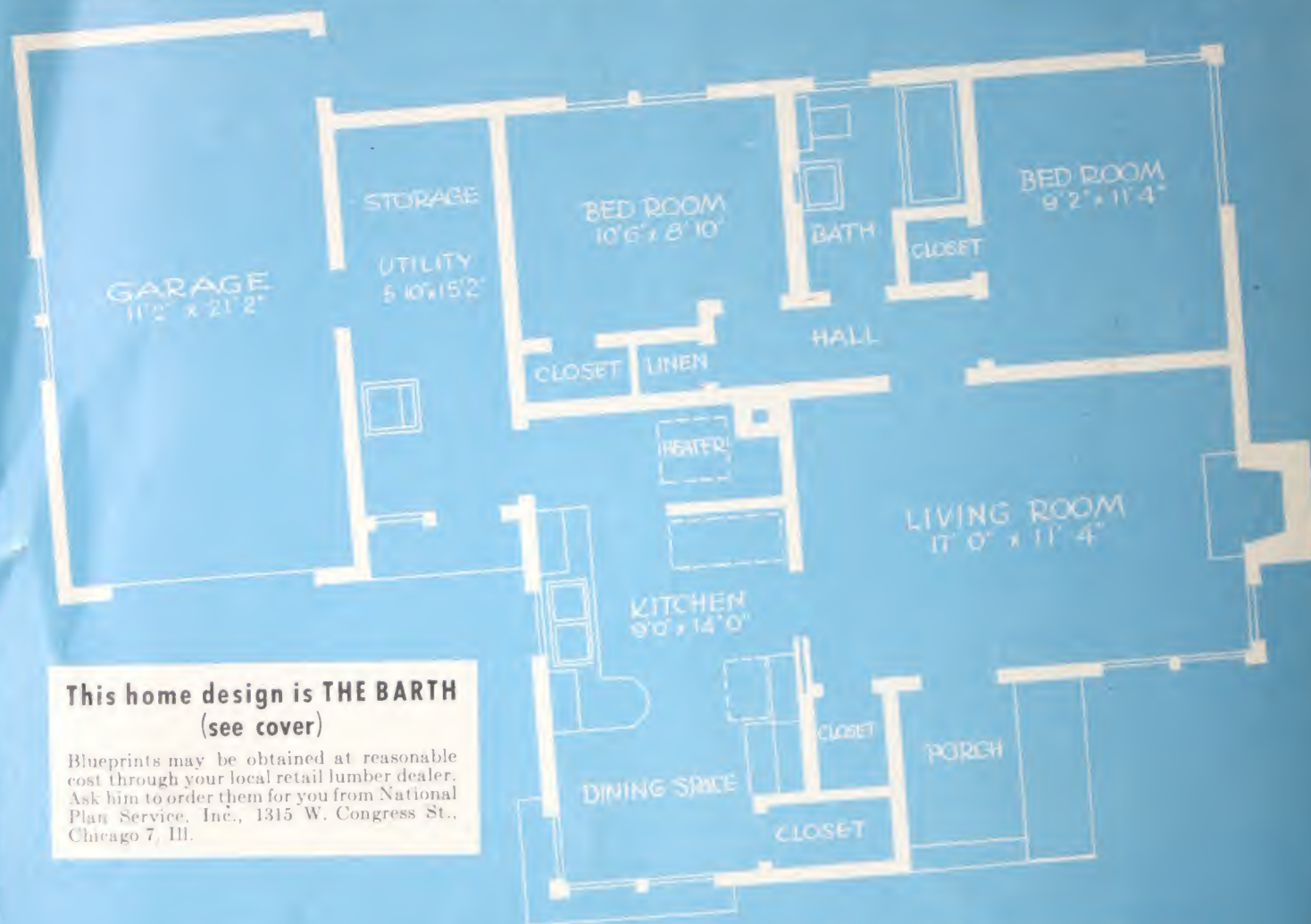


**Thanks for saving me money
—I'll be back.**

West Coast lumber* has been used in home construction for more than a century

Your local lumber dealer can tell you why

*Douglas Fir • West Coast Hemlock • Sitka Spruce • Western Red Cedar



This home design is THE BARTH (see cover)

Blueprints may be obtained at reasonable cost through your local retail lumber dealer. Ask him to order them for you from National Plan Service, Inc., 1315 W. Congress St., Chicago 7, Ill.

All grades in this publication refer to Standard Grades of the West Coast Bureau of Lumber Grades and Inspection



Additional copies of this booklet available without charge.

WEST COAST LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

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